

In the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in this application.

1-27 (canceled).

28 (previously presented). A method of using a target binding assembly (TBA) wherein said TBA comprises a plurality of nucleic acid recognitions units wherein each of said nucleic acid recognition units binds to a specific nucleic acid sequence on a double stranded portion of a target nucleic acid molecule; and wherein the combined binding affinity of said plurality of nucleic acid recognition units is such that said TBA specifically binds to the double stranded portion of a target nucleic acid molecule but not to non-target molecules; and wherein said method comprises administering to a patient a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of said TBA, or nucleic acid which codes for and produces said TBA, such that the TBA binds a double stranded portion of a target nucleic acid molecule to achieve a desired prophylactic or therapeutic result; and wherein said TBA is selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO. 109, SEQ ID NO. 110, SEQ ID NO. 111, SEQ ID NO. 112, SEQ ID NO. 113, SEQ ID NO. 114, SEQ ID NO. 115, and SEQ ID NO. 116, and the patient is infected with HIV or HPV.

29-56 (canceled).

57 (previously presented). The method, according to claim 62, wherein one of said nucleic acid recognition units comprises a DNA-binding portion of NF-kB.

58-61 (canceled).

62 (previously presented). A method of using a target binding assembly (TBA) wherein said TBA comprises a plurality of nucleic acid recognitions units wherein each of said nucleic acid recognition units binds to a specific nucleic acid sequence on a double stranded portion of a target nucleic acid molecule; and wherein the combined binding affinity of said plurality of nucleic acid recognition units is such that said TBA specifically binds to the double stranded portion of a target nucleic acid molecule but not to non-target molecules; and wherein said method comprises administering to a patient a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of said TBA, or nucleic acid which codes for and produces said TBA, such that the TBA binds a double stranded portion of a target nucleic acid molecule to achieve a desired prophylactic or therapeutic result; and wherein said nucleic acid recognition units are selected from the group consisting of sequences derived from the DNA-binding portions of NF-kB, NF-IL6, NF-AT, rel, TBP, the papilloma virus' E2 protein, sp1, inactive restriction enzymes, antibodies, and the repressors cro and CI from bacteriophage lambda.

63 (previously presented). A method of using a target binding assembly (TBA) wherein said TBA comprises a plurality of nucleic acid recognitions units wherein each of said nucleic acid recognition units binds to a specific nucleic acid sequence on a double stranded portion of a target nucleic acid molecule; and wherein the combined binding affinity of said plurality of nucleic acid recognition units is such that said TBA specifically binds to the double stranded portion of a target nucleic acid molecule but not to non-target molecules; and wherein said method comprises administering to a patient a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of said TBA, or nucleic acid which codes for and produces said TBA, such that the TBA binds a double stranded portion of a target nucleic acid molecule to achieve a desired prophylactic or therapeutic result; and wherein at least one of said nucleic acid recognition units has been modified such that the binding affinity of the modified unit is less than the binding affinity of the unmodified unit.

64 (previously presented). A method of using a target binding assembly (TBA) wherein said TBA has been designed to comprise a plurality of nucleic acid recognition units wherein each of said nucleic acid recognition units binds to a specific individual target nucleic acid sequence on a double stranded portion of a target nucleic acid molecule and at least one of said nucleic acid recognition units is a protein; and wherein said double stranded portion of a target nucleic acid molecule comprises a plurality of said specific individual target nucleic acid sequences in a specific order and at specific locations within said double stranded portion of a target nucleic acid molecule; and wherein the combined binding affinity of said plurality of nucleic acid recognition units, when each of said nucleic acid units is bound to its specific individual target nucleic acid sequence, is such that said TBA specifically binds to the double stranded portion of a target nucleic acid molecule but not to non-target molecules; and wherein said method comprises administering to a patient a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of said TBA, or nucleic acid which codes for and produces said TBA, such that the TBA binds a double stranded portion of a target nucleic acid molecule to achieve a desired prophylactic or therapeutic result; and wherein said nucleic acid recognition units of said TBA bind to their specific individual target sequences, and function cooperatively, such that there is sufficient affinity for binding to occur between said TBA and a double stranded portion of a target nucleic acid molecule only if all of the specific individual target nucleic acid sequences are present, and in the order and location corresponding to said double stranded portion of a target nucleic acid molecule.

65 (cancelled).